The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

WHO WILL CONDEMN HIM?

A year or more ago I was invited by a friend to spend a day with him at his elegant country seat, Mountain Home, situated a few miles from Peekskill, upon that most romantic and beautiful river, the Hudson.

There was quite a number invited, and anticipating a delightful week of pleasure, away from the dust and heat of the city, I sprang on board the cars, inwardly congratulating myself upon my good fortune. Upon reaching Mountain Home, I found that the other guests, a dozen in number, had already arrived, and I was glad to find that with many of them I was acquainted. Of but only one will I speak particularly, and he was a man who would attract attention under any circumstances.

With a commanding figure, above the medium height, and a haughty, though easy and graceful step, he advanced toward me, when we were presented to each other, and extended a hand, small and delicate in shape, but possessed of great muscular power, as I experienced when it clasped around my own with a pressure that gave me pain. I glanced into his face and started, for we had met before, and I saw the recognition was mutual, as the rich blood flushed cheek and forehead, then retreating, left them pale.

His eyes, dark, penetrating, and shaded by long, drooping lashes, looked unflinchingly into mine, as he bowed, and said in Spanish:

"We have met before, Senor; to-night I will explain; till then have patience." And then in good English, which had just accent enough about it to make it interesting, he continued, "I am happy to meet you, sir."

I bowed, and with another look at the dark, handsome face, I turned and, offering my arm to a lady, we followed our host in to dinner.

"Who is that handsome gentleman?" asked my lady companion, indicating the person to whom I had last been presented.

"I was introduced to him, and the name is Senor Edmond Madrida," I returned.

"He is a superb-looking man—just the one I should select as the hero for a novel, were I to write one," and so I thought, as I gazed upon Edmond Madrida, who was pleasantly conversing with a lady upon his left.

It was a lovely moonlight night that followed the day of my arrival at Mountain Home, and our whole party sat up until after twelve o'clock, reluctant to retire and leave such beauties as surrounded them to the quietude that would rest upon mountain, river, and valley when merry voices, ringing laughter and music were hushed in sleep.

I was standing upon the veranda, gazing upon the moonlit river that rolled by far before me, when Edmond Madrida came from the house smoking a fragrant cigar, and joining me, said, while he offered his cigar case:

"Let us stroll down toward the bluff and enjoy a ramble and quiet smoke."

"I am willing, Senor," I answered. And together we walked along the winding moonlit path which led to a small summer house, built upon a jutting rock which overhung the Hudson.

For some moments we stood in silence, gazing upon the grandeur of the scene around us, but at length my companion spoke:

"Colonel, do you remember our last meeting?"

"I do; it was in Mexico, and you then commanded a band of brigands."

"Your memory serves you well, Senor. I saw you recognized me, as I did you, and I now wish to offer an explanation to you of my presence here. Suppose we speak in Spanish?"

"As you please, Senor Melincho."

"Hush! breathe not the name of Melincho here. I am now Edmond Madrida," interrupted the Mexican; and then, after a moment's silence, he took the cigar from his lips, and threw it over into the river, and watched its downward flight until the tiny spark was lost to sight in the gloom cast across the river by the mountain.

"Colonel, it was just after the civil war in America that we met. You had become separated from your men, was fired upon by some of my men, your horse killed, and yourself injured by his falling upon you. You remember when you told me you had been a Confederate officer, and was then going to give your sword to Juarez against Maximillian, I instantly had you released, gave you another horse, and while you remained in my camp a week, I believe, treated you well."

"I remember perfectly your kindness, and ever shall thank—"

"I wish no thanks, Colonel; it was duty. Kindness is merely a refined selfishness. It is seldom, if ever, disinterested. But to continue. I knew of you afterwards joining Juarez, and of his unkind treatment of those who offered to serve him. But of me you know nothing, only that I was the Brigand Chief Melincho, who was outlawed by either party, and whose blows only fell upon the enemy of his country, Maximilian, although he had much to revenge from those he served.

"I am a Mexican and proud of it, though my poor struggling country has done little of late to win the fear and respect of nations; but I am proud of the blood that flows in my veins; and thirty years ago, when but an infant, my father died, and left me an unsullied name, the memory of his brilliant reputation as a soldier, and the grandest and wealthiest old place in Mexico.

"My father's nearest friend, or rather officer, Colonel De Leon, was appointed my guardian, and in his hands rested the entire control of my property.

"When ten years of age I was sent to Europe, and remained there, receiving my education in the best universities, until I was twenty-one, and then I returned to Mexico to find Colonel De Leon, my guardian, had gambled away all of my wealth except the home of my childhood, and of my grandfathers, before me. In this he was living, and to my reproaches upon his conduct turned me from it almost a beggar.

"I went to law to recover my property, but not a peros could I get, for could I punish him for his perfidy, as my father, in perfect confidence, had given him complete power over all.

"In a frenzy of disappointment, I determined to seek revenge and drive him from my home, and, with a picked number of men, I went to the hacienda one night and demanded admission. I intended to take him from the house, make him sign certain papers, and then force him to leave Mexico under pain of death if he ever returned to the country. Contrary to my expectations he resisted me, fired upon my men, and as I gained an entrance into the house attacked me with a drawn sword.

"I ordered him off, but he still advanced and in self-defence, I fired upon him, and he fell dead at my feet.

"The deed was done, and I had no course left me but to fly, for he was loved by the neighborhood, stood high in authority with the Government, and I knew death would be the penalty of my crime.

"I took from the house some valuables which had belonged to my ancestors, and which strange to say, he had not gambled off, for they were jewels of great price, and, telling my companions to help themselves, I seized a candle and set fire to the mansion where those of my name had lived for many, long years.

"By its bright light I fled from the spot towards the mountains, resisting, with arms, the forces sent to capture me—for the servants had alarmed the neighbors, and they had turned out in large numbers to revenge the death of Colonel De Leon.

"It was a bloody path we left behind us that night, and its cruel deeds throng upon me, in memory, but it was brought on by his resistance, for by the Virgin I intended him no personal harm.

"But to the end; I was outlawed by the government and my race, so I became a bandit. My band strengthened day by day, and each year the name of Melincho became more and more dreaded. I waged war upon the enemies of Mexico, attacked government trains to pay my men, but spared private citizens and their property, and never allowed one of my band to shed innocent blood.

"When Maximilian came to Mexico I fought against him and his followers, and ceased my war against my own government, for I knew that all of our country's soldiers were needed to resist the Franco-Germanic usurpation of Mexico.

"It was the year after I met you, Colonel, and shortly after the execution of Maximilian—who, had he caught Juarez, would have dealt him a like fate, and Americans would not have felt the same sympathy for the Mexican fighting for his country that they did for a foreign prince battling for power to rule the people of another tongue—yes, it was shortly after Maximilian's death that I came across a party of my men who had surrounded a carriage containing an old gentleman and his daughter. They were Americans, traveling through the country, the old gentleman having visited Mexico to look after some mining property he had there.

"My men, contrary to my orders, had fired upon the carriage, and the coachman and footman were both killed, while one ball had seriously, but not fatally wounded the gentleman. Fortunately, the young lady remained unhurt, and though her face was pale with fright and her eyes wore an anxious look about her father, I never gazed on a more beautiful woman.

"Her reproachful glance met mine as I advanced toward her, and at once assured her that everything should be done for her father's comfort, and my men should be punished severely for disobeying my orders.

"I then gave orders to have another horse hitched to the carriage in the place of one that was wounded, and to my surprise, not a man moved. I repeated the order, and then one of them, a tall, black-bearded fellow, whom I had once before caught in mischief, stepped forward and said:

"This is too rich a prize to let go, chief, and I for one, am not going to lose it."

"I repeated my order, and for the last time, for, seeing he would not obey me, I raised my pistol and shot him through the heart.

"Another of the band sprung toward me with a drawn knife, but I sent him to join his comrade, this cowed the others, who instantly obeyed my orders.

"I had Mr. Rodman and his daughter conveyed to a hacienda near, and there made as comfortable as possible, and myself watched over the wounded man during the weeks of recovery."

"It was two months before Mr. Rodman was able to resume his journey and leave for the United States, and in those two months I and learned to madly worship Ellen Rodman, and I wrung from her a confession that were I not a bandit she would become my wife, for she admitted her love for me, she urging me to relinquish my wild life and leave Mexico, when I could flee from my bitter past, but telling me at the same time that while her father lived she would never leave him.

"Thus we parted, Mr. Rodman thanked me warmly for what I had done for him, but with a certain manner that showed me that, in his eyes, I was but a robber chief, though his daughter might believe me not altogether cruel and blood-stained.

"Ellen Rodman, whom I so wildly loved, returned to her home in New York, while I remained in the fastnesses of the Mexican mountains.

"But not for long. I was a changed man, and determined to leave my native land and lead an honest life. I gathered together only the wealth I had captured from my attacks against Maximilian, relinquishing to my band all that I had won otherwise, and, with the jewels which I have before mentioned, I left the country.

"Shortly afterwards it was reported that the famous Melincho was killed, and a body, terribly disfigured, was taken and buried as his; but this I managed by placing my clothing upon the body of a Mexican officer, killed in a duel, and disfiguring the face so as to be unrecognizable.

"I sailed for Europe, and with the jewels and other property in my possession, found myself a rich man.

"In London I met our host, and promised him, if I ever came to America, to visit him. So, arriving last week, I met him in New York, and came home with him.

"The name that I bear is my own, being Edmond Madrida Melincho, but the latter I have discarded forever.

"Once since my arrival have I seen Ellen Rodman, but without her seeing me, and I learn that her father is dead, having died two years ago, and left her poor, and that she is now living with a maiden aunt, her father's sister.

"Now, Colonel, you know my history, and I will candidly say that it is my intention to make known my presence to Ellen, tell all of my life, and ask her to be my wife, and who that knows my story will condemn me. You will not betray me, will you, Colonel?"

The Mexican finished his story of bitter wrong done him, and of his blood-stained life that followed, and, with arms folded upon his heart, and his eyes looking deep into mine, awaited my answer.

I offered my hand, and to his question answered:

"Senor Madrida, no act of mine shall ever cause you to regret the confidence placed in me, and as I know Miss Rodman I may be of service to you."

"Thank you, Colonel," many times thank you. To-morrow we will talk together about it. Now it is daylight nearly, for see, the sky is getting bright beyond the mountain," and placing his arm in mine, we returned to the house, and then retired to our rooms.

It was arranged that I should call upon Miss Rodman and tell her the history of Edmund Madrida's life as he had told it to me, and if I found that she was still true to her love for him, that I was to bring him to the house and introduce him, as a friend of mine, to her aunt and herself, and leave the rest to fate.

Upon my return to New York I called upon Ellen Rodman, and at the first mention of the Mexican's name I saw that she had not ceased to love him, and when my story was ended she begged me to bring him at once to her.

Miss Mary Rodman, Ellen's aunt, was delighted with my foreign friend, and when—three months after—Edmond asked for the hand of her niece, the old lady granted it, and I verily believe that the only regret of the dear old soul was that she was not forty years younger, to marry him herself.

Thus were two lovers made happy, and in one of the pleasant portions of our almost boundless republic they live together in peace and contentment in a lovely home far from the strife of busy cities.

A Word About Names.

Probably many of our young folks, when reading their Bibles, notice that nearly all the Scripture names have a meaning. Thus, Aaron means "a teacher;" Abigail, "her father's joy;" Japhet, "the persuader," or "orator;" David, "the well-beloved;" Ichabod, (born at a time when Israel had just suffered a severe defeat) "the glory is departed;" and so on; the parents giving each child its name in token of some particular feeling, or of some occurrence that had taken place at or near the time of the child's birth.

It is the same with the American Indians and other uncivilized people of the present day, as may be seen by reading any newspaper statements in regard to our Western Indians, where we see mention of such names as Scar-face, Mud-in-the-eye, Little Bear, Red-fox-tail, etc., etc.

But, perhaps, it has never occurred to some of you that the English, and other now polished nations, were once uncivilized, and chose names in similar ways. Thus nearly all our common surnames were derived from the occupation pursued by members of the family years ago, as Woodward and Forester, each meaning "a man who controls and takes care of woods and forests," and Smith meaning at first only "an artificer," but afterwards any worker in metal.

Other names are derived from the place which had long formed the home of certain families, as the names of Rumsey, Lindsey, and Whittlesey (the latter meaning the termination ea and ey being the Saxon for Island), and the names of Walton and Walpole, which were taken from the fact that, in early days, those families lived near the great wall which the Romans built in Britain a great many long years ago.

Some very old names are supposed to be derived from the names of the various heathen divinities, as Thorburn, which means the "burn" or brook of Thor, one of the gods of the ancient Danes and Norwegians.

Probably all English surnames might be traced back to similar sources. Would it not be well for our boys and girls, who are studying English history to pay particular attention to all the odd names they meet, and see if they can find out or guess at the origin?—*Ex.*

A Russian countess living in Paris felt it necessary to try a change of air. The chief companion of her journeyings was a little dog, which she carried in her muff, her sleeve, or her pocket. At Milan, Toto, the pet died. His mistress invited all the small dogs in Milan to the funeral—300 mourners appeared, and each was supplied with a pall covered with black tears. After the ceremony the 300 were invited to partake of the funeral baked meats, but here good conduct and philosophy failed them, and the feast broke up abruptly; the riot act had to be enforced, but not until one of the guests had been torn to pieces between the bacon and deserts.

BURYING A MODOC.

Indian Ceremonies at a Suicide's Grave.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Morning Call* gives the following description of the suicide and burial of Curly-Headed Jack, one of the captured Modocs.

At half-past eleven on Sunday morning a pistol shot was fired in the Modoc camp, and temporary excitement among the troops ensued. Curly-Headed Jack, a prominent warrior of the Cottonwood faction, lay in one of the tents with a bullet-hole as big as one's fist in the side of his head, while his right hand grasped an army revolver. His mother and female friends gathered about him and besmeared themselves with blood from his wound, and endeavored by other Indian customs to save his life.

Outside the tent stood Bogus Charley, Hooker Jim, Shacknasty Jim, Steamboat Frank, the Curley-Headed Doctor, and several nameless warriors, all affected to tears. [illegible] before their companion was boy-hood. At the end of an hour a prolonged shriek from the women announced that his spirit had fled to the happy hunting ground.

The bereaved squaws kicked up such a hubbub in the camp that Col. Mason decided to bury the dead warrior and continue the march in order to tone down the prevailing spirit of sadness by a change of scene. The body was wrapped in a blanket and so laid in the grave; the pistol with which he accomplished self-destruction was placed near his heart, and all his property, consisting of clothing, trinkets, and a slick half dollar, was tumbled into the grave upon him. The pistol, the Indians said, would be of service to Jack in procuring game upon his arrival in the happy hunting grounds.

Before the grave was covered I noticed Hooker Jim scudding through the military camp as one possessed of devils, and had a curiosity to learn what ailed him. It seems that Jim owed the suicide $2, but had only 75 cents in silver and a $2 greenback with which to make the payment, and as he had borrowed coin he wished to return the same, having grave doubts whether greenback would be of any use to Jack in the next world—sad commentary on the national currency. One of the soldiers gave him $2 in silver for his greenback, and the coin was at once flung into the grave. Jim's face wore a look of contentment after the payment of this debt. The exercises at the grave concluded with the ceremony of providing food for the use of Jack on his way to the distant hunting ground.

Depth of the Atlantic Ocean.

The main theatre of the sounding operations has been the Atlantic Ocean, which from its relation to the leading commercial nations, and for intercontinental telegraphic purposes, has been more carefully surveyed than any other great body of water. Open from pole to pole, participating in all conditions of climate, communicating freely with other seas, and covering 30,000,000 square miles, it is believed to represent general oceanic conditions, and to contain depths nearly, if not quite, as great as the other ocean basins of the world, although but little is known, it is true, in this respect of the Indian, Antartic, and Pacific Seas. The general result of its soundings would indicate that the average depth of the Atlantic bed is not much more than 12,000 feet, and there seem to be few depressions deeper than 15,000 or 20,000 feet, a little more than the height of Mont Blanc. Dr. Thomson sums up the general results of the Atlantic soundings as follows: "In the Arctic Sea there is deep water, reaching 9,000 feet to the West and South west of Spitzbergen. Extending from the coast of Norway, and including Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Shetland and Orkney, Great Britain and Ireland, and the bed of the North Sea to the coast of France, there is a wide plateau, on which the depth rarely reaches 3,000 feet; but to the West of Iceland and communicating doubtless with the deep water in the Spitzbergen Sea, a trough 500 miles wide, and in some places nearly 12,000 feet deep, curves along the east coast of Greenland. This is the path of one of the great Arctic return currents. After sloping gradually to a depth of 3,000 feet to the westward of the coast of Ireland, in latitude 52 degrees, the bottom suddenly dips to 10,000 feet at the rate of 15 to 19 feet in 100; and from this point to within about 200 miles of the coast of Newfoundland, when it begins to shoal again, there is a vast undulating submarine plain, averaging about 12,000 feet in depth below the surface—the 'telegraph plateau.'

"A valley about 500 miles wide, and with a mean depth of 15,000 feet, stretches from off the Southwest coast of Ireland, along the coast of Europe, dipping into the Bay of Biscay, past the Straits of Gibraltar, and along the West coast of Africa. Opposite the Cape de Verde Islands, it seems to merge into a slightly deeper trench, which occupies the axis of the South Atlantic, and passes into the Antartic Sea.

"A nearly similar valley curves round the coast of North America, about 12,000 feet in depth, off Newfoundland and Labrador, and becoming considerably deeper to the southward, where it follows the coast of the States, and the Bahamas and Windward Islands, and finally joins the central trough of the South Atlantic off the coast of Brazil, with a depth of 15,000 feet."—*The Popular Science Monthly.*

CALLING THE DEAD.

A Freak of Genius.

Everybody will remember that Matilda Heron, the actress, while in California, some years since, married a popular lawyer known as "Harry Byrne," from whom she subsequently parted. The following scene describes his power as an orator. The case was a capital felony:

Mr. Byrne rose in the court room amid deep silence, and proceeded to close for the prosecution. Pale as the wall around him, with long and flowing black locks, his eye burning and glowing like a blazing coal, he tore the veil of sophistry, woven around the subject by his adversaries and laid the bald and awful facts before the jury. Now rising to awful denunciation, he seemed a Nemesis to the cowering criminal before him; now he turned his voice to low persuasion as he sought to mould the jury to his wishes. But as he paused, after a tremendous effort, his eye persuaded him that, unless he called to his aid some new and startling line of action, the verdict would be against him. At the time an old eccentric man was bailiff of the court. One of his peculiarities was to sleep through the arguments of counsel, an naught could arouse him save the command of the court, and the voice of the District Attorney directing him to do some official act, but at these well known sounds he would start from his seat with an alacrity remarkable for one of his years. Turning to the man, (who was enjoying his usual nap) Byrne, to whom this idiosyncrasy was well known, pointed his finger at the peaceful countenance, and then eulogized his faithful attention to his duties. "But," said he, "he has in this case left one duty unperformed." Then, with a voice that thrilled through men's hearts and made the rafters ring: "Mr. Bailiff, call Wm. Adams." The old man springing from his seat, and hurrying across the court room to the entrance beyond, called in a word, thick manner, the dead man's name. "William Adams, William Adams, William Adams, come into the court." The criminal shivered in his seat, men's blood flowed coldly, and the silence was as death. Justice seemed crying to Heaven for retribution; the faces of jurors grew white and blew, and each man glued his eyes upon the door as if he expected the apparition to answer the summons. Gentlemen, continued Byrne, that witness can never come. The one who can relate to you the circumstances of this tragedy lies in his cold silent grave. No bailiff's voice can rouse him from his eternal sleep; naught save the clarion blast of the Archangel's trump can pierce the adamantine walls of his resting place. He has been murdered (turning to him who now stands arraigned at this bar) Base, brutal, bloody man, upon you hangs this awful responsibility. Your hands have dabbled in his blood, and as the instrument of outraged society, I demand your conviction."

Genius triumphed. Justice was vindicated and the prisoner expiated his offence on the scaffold.

THE CODE IN ENGLAND.

The whip Supercedes the Pistol—a Guy Livingstone Duel.

A London correspondent writing on the 7th instant to a Georgia paper, describes the following ludicrous termination of an affair of honor in "Merry England:"

The other day one of our morning papers, taking as its text the recent duel in Virginia, preached a long and eloquent sermon upon the barbarity of the Americans, and their shameful wickedness in "allowing this relic of the dark ages to remain as one of their customs." But at the very hour when this homily was being written, a duel between two English gentlemen was being fought in Piccadilly. These two young swells had quarrelled, not about a young lady, but about a bet; a challenge to martial combat had been given and accepted. A difficulty arose about the weapons to be used; the seconds finally referred the matter to an arbitrator—no other than the famous author, Guy Livingstone—and he decided that the blood-thirsty combatants should meet in the middle of Piccadilly, each armed with a horsewhip, and thrash each other until one or both cried, "Hold! enough!" The duelists demurred, but the arbitrator declared that as they asked for decision they should obey it, and that if they did not he would whip both of them. At this threat they yielded, and the awful combat commenced at the appointed time and place. Fast and thick were the blows, shrill through the air whistled the keen lashes; dense arose the dust from the well beaten coats. Each man stood bravely to his work until at last, if by mutual consent, each paused at the same moment, and exclaimed, "Enough." Then they quietly shook hands, jumped into cabs, and drove away amid the plaudits of the crowd. If you must have duels, I don't know but Guy Livingstone's plan for them is the best.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Spanish Protestant churches lately held their third annual assembly at Madrid. Twenty-three churches were represented.

Experience is the best teacher; but the school fees are heavy.

The House of Penn.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Passing down Chestnut street to a point just above Front, the pedestrian comes to Latitia street, which is built up with cotton and wool warehouses, and is a perfect maze of commerce during the week, but on Sunday is perfectly still in every part, except near Market street on the west side, where stands one of the oldest structures on the continent—the manor house of William Penn, built expressly for him and his order, most of the material having been brought here from England. The old house is now almost ready to crumble with age, but, with proper care and some underpinning and shoring up, could be preserved for several centuries to come. It has been entirely neglected for many years, and is at present occupied as a beer saloon and low-priced boarding house. It is called the "William Penn Hotel," and the sign is surmounted by an old portrait which would do as well for Oliver Cromwell. Our reporter entered and looked around the place, but everything was in such a confusion that very little of the ancient walls and fittings could be identified. In the back part of the house there was a score of little gamins; some playing and others exhausted, were sleeping on the floors, literally covered with house flies and filth. Along the area of the side-yard great heaps of rubish litter up the space which was once the garden of the founder of our city. In the saloon a dozen draymen were quaffing their libations and making the sacred precincts ring again with ribald jokes and talk of good cheer, while the chunky little landlord divided his attention between taking in cash and "setting them up for the boys." Such scenes naturally knocked all the poetry out of the p[illegible] the reader will be grateful fo[illegible]ward a historical sketch.

"About th[illegible] the eighteenth century t[illegible] Penn's mansion was [illegible] city lots and sold. Fo[illegible]ught $450.—In 1721 the go[illegible] was presented by the grand jury a[illegible]sance, because of the 'extensive muddiness.'

"Build me a house in the middle of the town which fronteth the harbor," was Penn's order to his friend Colonel Markham, who put the structure up as he had been directed, and lived to occupy it as deputy governor of the State. In 1634 Penn wrote to James Harrison to allow his cousin Markman to live in his house in Philadelphia, and that Thomas Loyd, the deputy governor, should have the use of his perwigs, and any wines he may have left there for the use of strangers.

"Many years ago the 'Penn Cottage' was purchased by the Penn Association, but it appears that they were never prepared to refit it properly, and it was finally rented out, and has been used mostly as a boarding or public house ever since. As the old slate roof of Penn's mansion at Second street and Norris Ally has been torn down, the Penn cottage is the only relic left of the great and good Friend's residence in the city he laid out."

Successful Treatment of Cholera.

The following extract is cut out of a newspaper published during the prevalence of cholera in 1849:—"At a meeting of the Liverpool Dock Committee, on the 16th ult., a memorandum, signed by the surveyor, was read, relative to a certain receiver which had been procured for the servants of the Dock Company in case of attack from cholera. It was shown that up to that date, 157 men of the north works and 93 of dock-yard, who had been attacked either by diarrhœa, had taken the medicine prescribed, and the whole of them had recovered (250). Ten men on the north works and 13 at the dockyard who had been similarly attacked, but had not taken the medicine had died. In not a single ca[illegible]scription failed.—*Recipe*: [illegible]chms of oil of tur[illegible] peppermint: m[illegible]n a glass of wea[illegible] diarrhœa; and a[illegible] brandy and water, fo[illegible]e when attacked, and inform[illegible] man of what had been taken.

How Toads Feed.

A gentleman in this city has a well-grown toad in his garden which is disposed to be quite tame and sociable. Recently he threw before it a stout piece of cooked ham about half the weight of the ugly reptile. The creature eyed it wistfully, then stretching itself at full length on the ground, began gradually to crawl (not jump) toward the meat. It would move an inch or two, then wink its eyes and flick its chops in the most curious manner, evidently meditating an attack. When about half a foot from the object, suddenly, quick as thought it pounced upon it and then leaped back as rapidly. This attack and retreat was repeated several times, until satisfied that it had vanquished its inert antagonist, the frog seized the meat, and with a tremendous effort gulped it down. Other bits of bacon were laid before it, but the creature, surfeited with its repast, took no notice of them. The toad is not very choice as to the quality of its food. The writer has seen one seize and swallow buckshot after buckshot as it was rolled toward it, until weighed down with the load it bore, further motion became impossible.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

A fight took place the other day, on the premises of a farmer in Pelham, between a hen with a brood of chickens and a large striped [illegible] which evidently was on business. The matronly hen made a loud outcry, and at the approach of the reptile flew at it with ruffled feathers and threatening beak, which its adversary evaded as best it could, but finally, after repeated efforts to secure a chicken and as many rebuffs by biddy, it crawled off into a wall, and the frightened and enraged bird clucked a retreat and got away without loss of a single member of her family.—*Concord (N. H.) Patriot.*

Don't use water, vinegar, etc., to make a mustard plaster. Mix the mustard with the white of an egg. It may be applied to an infant, thus prepared and will not draw a blister, but will have the desired effect.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1873.

JOB PRINTING.

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LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c

TABULAR STATEMENT,

OF THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF FORSYTH COUNTY ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, AUG. 7th, 1873.

TOWNSHIPS.	State Debt. F.	State Debt. A.	Public Works. F.	Public Works. A.	State Census. F.	State Census. A.	Tax Exemption. F.	Tax Exemption. A.	University. F.	University. A.	Biennial Sessions. F.	Biennial Sessions. A.	Code Comm'n. F.	Code Comm'n. A.	State Officers. F.	State Officers. A.
Winston	121	4	127	...	127	...	123	6	111	8	132	...	128	...	128	...
Bethania	64	13	69	16	59	18	59	19	61	17	62	15	62	14	63	14
Kernersville	72	27	69	32	73	28	53	23	65	20	68	27	68	29	71	27
Lewisville	60	2	60	2	61	1	53	5	46	5	61	...	61	...	62	...
Middle Fork	33	6	29	9	32	7	15	21	22	21	30	6	30	7	30	6
Abbott's Creek	27	37	28	36	41	30	27	38	22	22	33	27	33	35	30	35
Old Richmond	59	...	63	...	63	...	62	...	62	22	62	...	62	...	63	...
Old Town	61	5	61	5	61	5	61	5	62	5	62	5	61	5	61	5
Broadbay	52	13	52	13	78	4	58	16	48	16	60	15	51	12	52	12
Below's Creek	40	19	39	19	38	19	40	19	38	20	38	21	40	19	41	18
South Fork	66	14	66	14	62	17	62	16	64	15	60	18	61	17	61	17
Vienna	76	...	75	...	76	...	74	...	75	...	75	...	75	...	75	...
Salem Chapel	44	28	42	29	45	28	40	31	38	32	39	34	37	35	42	34
Total	775	168	780	176	816	152	697	254	702	231	823	165	769	173	779	168

The Constitutional Amendments.

Though the returns are slow coming in, there remains no doubt that the proposed amendments to our State Constitution have been carried by a decided majority—estimated by some at 25,000.

Party issues, at this election were, very properly, in a great measure, laid aside, as every intelligent voter was aware of the necessity of changes in our State Constitution. We rejoice at the result, and now have more hopes of the future.

All hail Forsyth! You have done nobly in rolling up a majority of 600 for Constitutional reform. We know the good people of Forsyth will do right if they have all the lights before them. We repeat, well done!

The article below, from the Raleigh *News*, gives a correct picture of the late election day in Forsyth and every county in the State, where ignorance and prejudice did not rule the day.

"For once since the war, we have had a campaign in which party issues were to a great extent lost sight of, and men who have been diametrically opposed in political sentiment to each other for years, were seen standing together and joining hands in a common effort to strike down some of the most opp[illegible] that were incorporated [illegible] Constitution."

We will p[illegible] county as soon [illegible]

The operations [illegible]d Republic against the insurge[illegible]s a determination to use their power promptly against the "Reds." An army of 10,000 men forced the capitulation of Valencia, after a parley of two days. The citizens hooted the Reds out of the city, where they had perpetrated excesses which caused death and damage to valuable property.

The foreign Consuls have sought shelter on board the war vessels lying off that port. It is probable that the Spaniards generally are awaking to a sense of the danger of anarchy.

There can be no doubt the fatal field of the cholera in the West is widening, and the malignity of the epidemic more aggravated. The present month is considered the most fatal month, and this may account for the increase of the epidemic.

VIRGINIA.—At the recent Conservative Convention held in Richmond, Gen. Kemper was nominated for Governor; Col. Withers for Lieut. Governor, and Hon. R. T. Daniel, for Attorney General. This is considered a strong ticket.

THE FENCE LAW.—The Charlotte *Democrat* says, the act of the Legislature relative to a fence law was rejected in Mecklenburg and in the five other counties where the question was submitted to the people.

ELECTION RETURNS.—For general information we will state that the election returns must be made by the Sheriffs of counties to the Governor, and when sent by mail must be registered. The returns will be compared by the Governor in the presence of the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Auditor, on the 1st Monday in December next, and if it should appear that a majority of votes have been polled in favor of the amendments, or any of them, the Governor shall make the fact known by proclamation, and the amendments so announced become a part of the Constitution.—*News*.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

ELECTED IN THE DIFFERENT TOWNSHIPS IN THIS COUNTY AT THE ELECTION HELD ON THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1873.

BELEWS CREEK.

Magistrates—R. S. Linville, Fuel Fulton,
Township Clerk—W. M. Maderis.
Township Constable—James M. Campbell.
School Committee—W. J. Pegram, Shepperd Preston, T. C. Dean.

SALEM CHAPEL.

Magistrates—T. M. Marshall, J. F. Grubbs.
Clerk—T. T. Neusom.
Constable—J. M. Marshall.
School Committee—T. F. Fulp, E. W. Marshall, R. W. Grubb.

BETHANIA.

Magistrates—A. P. Styers, N. F. Sullivan.
Clerk—Timothy Kreegar.
Constable—E. D. Kiger.
School Committee—E. B. Petree, F. R. Oehman, Wm. Fulk.

In Old Richmond there was no election held for Township officers.

KERNERSVILLE.

Magistrates—J. H. Morris, V. W. Perry, John Watson.
Clerk—W. G. Kerner.
Constable—J. E. Kerner.
School Committee—W. A. Griffith, A. Dwiggins, G. H. Wilson.

MIDDLE FORK.

Magistrates—W. A. Lowry, J. B. Bodenhammer.
Clerk—A. G. Whicker.
Constable—A. S. Walker.
School Committee—W. H. Swaim, H. Byerly, P. N. Cox.

OLD TOWN.

Magistrates—J. H. Cox, P. L. Biliter.
Clerk—C. H. Hauser.
Constable—L. A. Hartman.
School Committee—J. M. Richmond, J. E. Petree, F. E. Shamel.

VIENNA.

Magistrates—H. R. Lehman, Philip Mock.
Clerk—B. Y. Rayle.
Constable—C. L. Zigler.
School Committee—Wm. Sprinkle, O. W. F. Doub, H. T. Clayton.

ABBOTT'S CREEK.

Magistrates—J. H. Chamelin, L. Weavil.
Clerk—A. Teague.
Constable—H. C. Hedgecock.
School Committee—J. L. Phipps, E. B. Teague, Jr., J. F. Smith.

BROADBAY.

Magistrates—F. A. Tucker, C. T. Pope.
Clerk—F. D. L. Messer.
Constable—W. H. Shepperd.
School Committee—J. J. Knause, E. J. Hine, J. P. Nissen.

SOUTH FORK.

Magistrates—J. M. Stafford, Thos. Spach.
Clerk—W. L. Swaim.
Constable—George Sides.
School Committee—Daniel Reich, Levi Padgett, Adam Long.

LEWISVILLE.

Magistrates—W. A. Harper, M. V. Warner.
Clerk—J. O. Hart.
Constable—H. W. Warner.
School Committee—J. W. Binkley, Jacob Whitman, S. W. Craft.

WINSTON.

Magistrates—Augustus Fogle, T. T. Best, John Masten, H. W. Fries, G. W. Hinshaw.
Clerk—J. A. Gray.
Constable—T. B. Douthit.
School Committee—T. F. Keehln. J. D. Siewers. R. D. McCuiston.

Vote of Davidson.

	FOR.	AGAINST.
Public Debt	1007	176
Public Works,	1091	152
Census,	1100	47
Exemption,	896	355
University,	959	217
General Assembly,	1182	154
Code Commission,	1093	153
Office-holders,	1080	153

State Educational Association.

A large body of the first men of the State met in Raleigh, July 9th, to form a State Educational Association, and discuss the best means of advancing our educational interests. The meeting was very harmonious, many good speeches were made, and a permanent organization effected—from which good may eventually result.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Will. H. Battle.
Vice Presidents—Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Rev. B. Craven, D. D., Hon. John W. Norwood, Oscar F. Alston.
Secretary—Prof. O. W. Carr.
Financial Secretary—John Nichols.
Executive Committee—Gen. W. R. Cox, John Reilly, Esq., Rev. T. H. Prichard, D. D., Prof. W. L. Young, and Rev. J. M. Atkinson.

The following constitution was adopted, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, six Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Financial Secretary, and an Executive Committee, consisting of five members. All of whom shall be elected at the regular annual meeting.

ART. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside and preserve order at the meetings of the Association; in the absence of the President, one of the Vice-Presidents shall perform his duties.

ART. 3. The Secretary shall keep a true record of the Constitution, By-Laws, and proceedings of this Association; he shall preserve such papers as may be committed to his care, and he shall superintend the publication of such matters as the Association may designate.

ART. 4. The Financial Secretary shall manage the finances of the Association, and keep such books and accounts as may be necessary; he shall act as treasurer, and shall pay out no money except by order of the Executive Committee, signed by the President of the Association.

ART. 5. The Executive Committee shall perform all such duties as the Association may designate.

ART. 6. The Association shall meet annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee may designate; but the President, upon the requisition of the Executive Committee, shall call special meetings at times and places as the Committee determine, and no business shall be transacted at such meetings, but that for which they are specially called.

ART. 7. Twenty members from five different counties, shall constitute a quorum to transact business at any meeting of the Association.

ART. 8. Any resident of North Carolina may be elected a member of the Association by a majority of the members present at any meeting; but the name of no person shall be enrolled as a member until one dollar shall have been paid by such person into the treasury of the Association.

ART. 9. Each member shall annually pay one dollar into the treasury of the Association.

ART. 10. At the commencement of each annual meeting, the President shall deliver an address on such subject or subjects as he may think important for the Association to consider.

ART. 11. No article of this constitution shall be altered; except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting.

We hope Mr. Newman, of Greenwich, was laboring under a delusion when he told his fellow-legislators at Hartford, that "four-fifths of them owed their seats to the men who stood behind bars and mixed drinks."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Cuba.

The decree annulling the act of confiscating rebel property has not passed, as reported last week.

The rebels have used a greater part of their resources in buying vessels and arms to carry on the war. A return of their property will send out new expeditions and prolong the struggle.

A Spanish telegram from Puerto Principe announces the destruction of a large abandoned encampment of the insurgents near Saranton in Holguin. Ten persons presented themselves from the enemy's camp bringing the head of the late insurgent Col. Jas. E. Aricas. Fears are entertained that the news from Spain will cause a re-action in Porto Rico. The feeling of discontent is manifest throughout the Islands.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 4th report heavy rains.

The revolution on the Northern frontier of St. Domingo, on the Island of Hayti, is progressing, and fighting is of daily occurrence. The roads in all the Northern provinces are impassable, owing to guerillas.

England.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Bishop of Ely succeeds Dr. Wilberforce as Bishop of Winchester.

A railroad accident between Ashton and Manchester. Eighteen were hurt—none killed.

August 6.—Mr. John Lathrop Motley, the American historian, and formerly United States Minister to Vienna, has been stricken with apoplexy. The disease deprives him of the use of one side of his body.

August 8.—Debris has been found off the coast of Ireland, it is feared from the wreck of the Alabama, from Glasgow, Saturday. No survivors from the wreck are reported.

France.

The outburst of religious fervor in France as instanced in the pilgrimages to the various shrines, is described as immense. The widespread organization by which these demonstrations of piety are made a living force well merits study in an age that places these things aside. A month of universal prayer inaugurated by national pilgrimages to St. Martin, Patron of France; to St. Vincent de Paul and to Our Lady of Lourdes is an idea that must require genuine piety among large numbers to be carried out. The Bourbon succession to the throne of France, if it comes is settled on Count de Chambord.

The reports of the harvest in France show that the yield generally is only middling both as regards quality and quantity. In the South the quality of wheat is good, but the crop is scarce, and prices have advanced. The millers are now using foreign wheat. They expect soon to experience difficulty in running their mills, in consequence of the low condition of the streams, caused by the continued drought.

No cholera in Paris.

France has exhibited wonderful recuperative powers in the payment of the Prussian war indemnity.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 1.—Tozada, the chief of the Tepic rebellion, was pursued and captured by Col. Rosales, who formerly fought under him.

He was tried by court-martial on the 18th ult., and shot on the morning of the 19th.

He refused to have his eyes bandaged, and kneeling with his face to the firing party, died with great courage.

The Jesuits, having appealed to the courts against the decree for their expulsion, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has pronounced a decision in their favor, granting them the protection of the laws.

Favorable news has been received from all the mining districts. The general pacification of the country has a good effect on operations. New gold, silver and platina mines have been discovered six leagues from this city.

Russia.

LONDON, August 6.—The emigration from Russia to America is increasing. Four hundred Russians sailed to-day in one steamer.

The movement threatens to depopulate some districts.

Spain.

MADRID, August 6.—The Germans have captured two insurgent frigates in the harbor of Malaga.

The insurgents at Cadiz have surrendered to the national troops.

Gen. Pavia, at the head of the republican forces, entered the city yesterday.

Senor Ranees has been appointed President of the Junta of Cadiz until the arrival of the authorities.

A powder magazine in Valencia exploded yesterday, killing many insurgents and wounding a still greater number.

Since the opening of the bombardment, 200 shells have been thrown into Valencia and the troops have advanced 600 yards.

The insurgents are making obstinate resistance.

The insurgent fleet has landed a detachment at Motril, on the coast of the province of New Grenada.

All the government funds were seized and a contribution of $8,000 levied.

The government troops have reoccupied Lorca, which has been in the hands of the insurgents since the declaration of independence of Murcia.

The insurgents have gained possession Orihuela and threaten Alicante, thirty-two miles distant.

Capt. Warner of the Prussian Navy, who captured the Spanish frigate, has been recalled and will be court marshaled.

AUGUST 8, 1873.—Valencia has unconditionally surrendered, and General Campos now occupies the city.

The submission of Cartagena is expected to follow immediately.

MADRID, August 9.—It is announced that the arrangements for the restoration of national authority at Salamancer have been concluded between the deputation from that city and the Government, but the conditions have not been made public.

Yesterday while the Intrancigents of Madrid were attempting to organize a demonstration in opposition to the Carlists, they were attacked by a body of citizens, who dispersed the assemblage, destroyed the red flags and beat the bearers of the objectionable colors.

BAYONNE, August 9.—The Carlists are concentrating before Burgos, capital of the Spanish province of that name, preparitory to making an attack upon the city.

AUGUST, 11.—The Carlists have surrounded Oscarseum, in Guipuzcoa. The Republican troops have retreated to Pampeluna from Elizouda, leaving the Carlists in possession of northern Navarre. Dorregarray with 7,000 men is at San Estavu.

Steamboat Disaster on the Potomac.

The startling announcement made in the Richmond *Whig* on Saturday morning of the burning of the steamer Wawasett, on the Potomac river, near Aequia Creek on the day previous, involving a loss of between forty and fifty lives, created no little sympathy and interest. The calamity, so unusual to people in this section of the country, is well calculated to excite surprise and horror, and demands as it will no doubt receive, a prompt and full investigation.

The fire, it appears, broke out in the hold while the steamer was in the stream, and upon its discovery the vessel was run aground some distance from the Virginia shore. But two small boats were on board, according to the statement given, and one of these was lost in the panic which took place. Over one hundred passengers were on board, including men, women and children, and the disaster as described, is truly a terrible one.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

Captain John R. Woods, commander of the Wawasett, is burned about the neck and ears slightly. His account of the disaster is substantially as follows:

The fire broke out at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock, between Thorn Gut and Chatterton. I was in the pilot-house at the time. A fireman came and told me the boat was on fire below. I immediately came out and found the flames reached quite to the hurricane deck along the walking-beam. I saw that it was impossible to get to the life-boats, which were on the after-quarters on each side of the steamer, to lower them, although they were full of passengers. I threw water on the wheel ropes, so as to keep her steerage all right, and passed buckets of water from below to the hurricane deck for the same purpose, as I became satisfied there was no hope for the vessel, and that the only hope of saving the passengers was to keep her agoing and beach her. The steamer reached the beach in about twelve or thirteen minutes after the alarm was given. In less than five minutes after the first alarm the fire was in the rear of the pilot house. The engine refused to work about half a minute before she struck the shore, and the boat ran a full length before she came to a dead stop, and grounded in less than five feet of water at the bow.

I remained on the hurricane deck until the flames had burned the curtains of the windows in my room, and the saloon windows below were shooting forth fiery darts. I then came down on the forward deck and did what I could to save the passengers. A great many were afraid to jump overboard, but I assured them they were safe in so doing, as the water at the bow was not over their heads, and upon this assurance one or two made the leap and many others seeing the water was shallow enough followed their example and were saved. It was with difficulty I checked them from jumping over in large bodies and drowning each other in the excitement. I am satisfied that all the lives lost were lost in the stern of the boat, the flames driving that way and forcing the passengers to jump overboard.

Just before I left the boat I heard a lady—Mrs. Taylor, of Alexandria—crying for help from the rear of the vessel. I saw her hanging to the middle chains, and sent a boat to her rescue and save dher. I am satisfied the excitement caused undue loss of life, and that every passenger was saved who jumped overboard forward. Many lives were lost in the life-boats by being overcrowded. One of them was crowded with colored passengers, and when she was cut loose the stern bulged out and swamped the craft. There were about a dozen children aboard, and I think five or six were lost.

The wood-work of the steamer was very dry, almost like tinder, and when the flames struck the oiled machinery they spread at a fearfully rapid rate.

Ten Thousand Dollars for a Dinner.

One of the greatest pieces of extravagance on record in this country is described by a New York correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*.

It occurred in the shape of a private dinner at Delmonico's. A wealthy German importer, who has retired from business, and who is about to sail for Europe, decided before leaving America to invite his friends to dinner.

Covers were ordered for seventy-four guests, and *carte blanche* was given to Delmonico for the dinner. The large banquet hall of the establishment was secured—the same hall where the dinners to Dickens and Tyndall were given—at the rate of $15 a ticket.

For nearly a week the employees of Delmonico were engaged in preparing for this dinner.

A table twenty-four feet wide, extending the whole length of the room, was constructed.

In the centre of it an artificial pond was made with a fountain, while around the fountains live swans were floating. Of course the pond was caged over.

The centre of the table was banked with flowers, from the water's edge, at a cost of over $3,000.

Perfume fountains were constructed in various parts of the table and to add to the intoxication of the senses, Bernstein's full band of thirty-five pieces was engaged to furnish the music.

The dinner commenced at eight p. m. and lasted a couple of hours, after which dancing took place until midnight, when the dinner, or supper, as it was called, was resumed for an hour or two, followed by dancing until 4 o'clock in the morning.

The bill for dinner amounted to just $10,000.

THE INDIANS.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, August 9—Noon.—A dispatch from Elm Creek, Nebraska, states that on Tuesday morning, while a party of Pawnee Indians were hunting near Republican River, on Blackwood Creek, they were surprised and attacked by a large body of Sioux and a bloody fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Pawnees, who lost about one hundred, comprising some of the best men of the tribe, and most of their horses, arms and game. The Pawnees were pursued for thirty miles and only escaped when night came on.

INDIAN BATTLE.—A bloody battle was fought between the 12th and 13th of July near the Dearborn River, between the Mountain Crow Indians and the Pend'Oreilles of Montana Territory. The fight was at first hand to hand, but flagged into a skirmish. The Pend'Oreilles were defeated, losing sixty men killed and having a large number wounded. About one hundred of their horses were slain and carried off. Only four Crows were killed. The Pend'Oreilles would probably not have dared to face the more savage Crows but for whiskey which some white man had traded to them at risk of the penitentiary.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from the Indian country today says that the Downing-Ross party have beaten the reformers, but Bell has obtained letters written by Ross and Jones to Washington showing treachery to the principles of the party. The full bloods are said to be indignant and aroused, and that Ross and Jones must go to the brush to save their lives. It is also asserted that the death sentence has been passed by certain Indians upon Col. Boudinot, James Bell and others of the progressive and reform party. There is no question but anarchy and crime are largely on the increase, and many of the best men in that locality believe their only safety lies in a strong territorial form of government under the protection of the United States.

The Jacksonville *Union* says:—"It may not be generally known, but the fact is none the less patent, that the genuine tea plant is growing profusely all over the suburbs of the city, and presents quite a thriving appearance every where it is found. We are informed by a prominent mechanic of this city, and an old resident at that, that he uses no other tea in his family. He plucks and dries what he requires for his own use, and says that it is equal to any black tea sold at the grocery stores. If some shrewd New Englander were only here, he would soon prepare a regular tea crop.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A colony of three hundred emigrants arrived here from Russia last week. There is another larger and more powerful colony, numbering from 15,000 to 20,000 persons now making preparations to emigrate to this country. The first party of the new colony will reach here early in October. They include many wealthy families, and will, it is said, bring with them from fourteen to fifteen million dollars. It is said that their agents have selected lands in Iowa, Nebraska, and Dacotah for their location.

VITALITY OF WHEAT.—A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* asserts, giving details, that a smoke-house was built in Eastern Pennsylvania in 1790; that during the past season in repairing the building, a head of wheat was found embedded in the cap of the gable; that five of the grains thus found were planted, and four of them grew "in bare ground," after having been embedded in mortar for 82 years.

Here is how the New York *Sun* gives a genteel touch of political embellishment to a minor occurrence: "A few days ago an individual was arrested in Jersey City for Butlerizing a pair of boots, and when taken before the Magistrate he Colfaxed to such an extent that the Judge was compelled to send him to Snake Hill prison for thirty days.

YORKVILLE, July 24.—Samuel B. Hall, late Probate Judge, convicted of embezzling the funds of his office, was sentenced by Judge Mackey this evening to pay a fine of one thousand dollars and to be imprisoned one year in the county jail.

Hall is the author of the book exposing Radical rascality in South Carolina.—*Charlotte Observer*.

China is building up a navy that will soon be more formidable than that of Japan. At Foochow, English and American engineers have been for years engaged in teaching Chinese workmen to build steam vessels. Eleven have already been launched, and four more are under contract to be finished before February, 1874.

A Detroit paper tells that a lady passenger on a Michigan avenue car fainted away and after camphor failed to restore her to her senses a man opened his knife and cut her leather belt, which parted with a loud snap, when the lady opened her eyes. The belt was drawn so tight that the man could scarcely work the knife blade under to cut it.

There are 812 paper mills in the United States, and the total capital invested in the business is 43,500,000. The number of laborers employed is 22,042, and the product last year amounted to 317,387 tons, valued at $66,495,825.

STATE ITEMS.

Raleigh *Sentinel* says: The State Department has received official information of the death of Col Wm. L. Long, for some twenty years U. S. Consul at Spezzia, Italy. Col. Long, we believe, was a native of Halifax, but being nearly related to the Jones family of Hillsboro, called that place his home. He once ran for Congress against the then notorious Jesse Bynum, in the Halifax district, and was beaten. Col. Long was one of the most popular Consuls this government ever had. Through the changes of parties for twenty years he was retained and was a faithful public servant.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* cautions the public against the devices of one Eugene Van Dorn, who represents himself as being the son of the General by that name, killed by Dr. Peters during the war, and is really a gay swindler of landlords. From his right hand the middle finger has been amputated, and he is conspicuously innocent of anything like front teeth. His powers of loquacity are largely developed, and he has a winning manner of indulging in epithets. He is about twenty-five years of age and weighs perhaps one hundred and thirty-five pouns.

The Weldon *News* says: We are sorry to learn that a little child some five years old, of Mr. Joseph Branch, near Enfield, was killed by lightning last Saturday. A negro woman also was killed at the same time, and several persons slightly injured. The affair is sad indeed, and the relations of the unfortunate parties have our sympathies.

In consequence of an affection of the throat Rev. H. A. Brown, pastor of the Baptist Church at Red Bank, will be compelled to retire from his ministerial duties for a time.

Salisbury *Watchman* says: Dr. I. W. Jones, of Rowan county, was called in to see three patients (colored) at one house aged 93, 97, and 104. The youngest died, the other two recovered.

M. V. B. Gilbert, Republican in Wake County, is elected to the Legislature by a small majority, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. C. Badger, Republican.

Messrs. Weber & Davis, of Battleboro' are shipping, weekly from 15,000 to 20,000 staves from that place.

The Goldsboro Fair Ground property is to be sold on Monday, the 1st day of September, under foreclosure of mortgage.

Ten dollar counterfeit bills of the Farmer's and Manufacturers' National Bank, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., are in circulation in this State.

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The trouble which caused a temporary suspension of the running of the trains on the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, has been adjusted. Col. Myers, of Charlotte, a large stockholder, filed a petition before Judge Moore, on last Monday, in behalf of himself and other stockholders, asking for an injunction restraining both Col. Johnston and McDowell from having any further control of the road until the rights of the respective parties could be legally tested before the proper tribunal. The injunction was granted, and Mr. J. J. Gormley, the former Superintendent, was immediately appointed receiver, gave bond, and took charge of the road.

The trains are now running on the regular schedule.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Mr. James Tarlton, living about four miles from Charlotte, was bitten by a copper-head snake, on the left hand, on Thursday morning, while getting corn from his crib. The arm and one side of his body swelled terribly and he suffered greatly, with frequent spasms, biting at everything within reach. A young man who nursed Mr. Tarlton informs us that he immediately commenced giving him whiskey and ammonia (hartshorn). From Thursday until Sunday evening he gave him four quarts of whiskey and a half pint of ammonia, besides several spoonsfull of chloroform. On Sunday night, for a few minutes, the man appeared to be dead, but [illegible] two teaspoonsful of chloroform was given him, which caused him to sleep all night. On Monday morning he was well enough to get up and attend to business. The above statement is true in every respect. —*Charlotte Democrat*.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: Mr. W. W. Young, the popular keeper of the poor for this county, tells of the yield of a turnip patch, that shows how farming may be done to profit. Last summer he prepared a piece of land for a turnip patch, sowed the seed about the last of August; he then took a common washpan full (a little over half gallon) of common winter oats and sowed them broadcast and brushed them in. The turnips yielded well and he fed between 40 and 50 persons on them during the winter and had plenty of greens for spring use. The last Saturday in June he cut the oats, and had a yield of 27 dozen and 6 sheaves. He then thrashed 24 dozen and 9 sheaves, and it yielded 17½ bushels of oats—weighing 38 pounds to the bushel.

The Fayetteville *Eagle* says: About one year ago Mr. Abiel Deal, and old man of over one hundred years, professed religion, but has been unable to be baptized according to his faith until last Sunday, when he was carried in a chair from his residence, in this county, three miles below Fayetteville, near Spring Hill, to a creek several hundred yards distant, and there immersed by Rev. E. K. Statzer, of this town. For the past two years this aged sire has been so weighed down by his accumulated years, that he was unable to walk a step without assistance.

The Piedmont *Press* says: We regret to learn that the Southern Express line is discontinued on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

We understand the Railroad is indebted to the Express Company for money borrowed to the amount of twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars. The Express Company have been paying $50 per month, and had it credited on the debt, but the present receiver requires that they pay $100 per month cash in hand and no crediting. The Express Company declines to do so, hence there is no Express. Watch out for an injunction of some sort.

A personal rencontre took place yesterday afternoon near the Court House, in Charlotte between Col. Wm. Johnston and Mr. R. I. McDowell. Col. Johnston was the assailing party. Little or no blood was drawn, and the damagage done was small, as the parties were soon seperated. In the *melee* Mr. McDowell drew a pistol but did not fire. Court was in session at the time the difficulty took place, and both parties were at once taken before Judge Moore, who bound them over in the sum of $5,000 each to keep the peace.

The Clinton *Enquirer* says: Our pomological townsman, Messrs. L. C. Hubbard and Alfred Johnson, verily believe they have found a sure preventive against the injury to the pear tree, known as "blight." With a three quarter auger bore a hole sufficiently deep in the trunk, insert about a tablespoonful of sulphur, then plug up the hole. They have used this remedy for five years, and it has not been known to fail in a single instance.

Advices from Cameron, Kansas, describes fearful ravages among the cattle in that vicinity. Much excitement prevailed, inasmuch as nearly every family owning cows has lost one or more. Farmers and stock growers adjoining the village have been heavy losers. Many cows are now sick and will die. The disease seems to be communicated by grass eaten, and terrible burning fever, which dries up the acids of the stomach and de[illegible] of the bowels; inflamation of the stomach follows. No remedey has yet been discovered.

THE DECISION.

The McDowell side sustained!

On this (Monday) morning Judge Moore delivered his opinion in the A. T. & O. Railroad case, deciding that Robt. I. McDowell, Esq., is the lawful President of the Road, having been legally elected by a duly organized Convention of Stockholders representing a majority of the stock.

We think it is probable that a Receiver will be appointed for the Road, in order to keep the Road running until all difficulties have been removed.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

This comes to us from the North: One of the finest old gentlemen that have been at Saratoga this season is William A Graham, ex-governor of North Carolina, and Secretary of State under President Filmore. He is now seventy years old or more, yet still retains the mental vigor of his youth.

The Rocky Mount *Mail* says: The chicken cholera has prevailed among the feathered tribe in and around the town to an alarming extent this summer, and is still raging. Bennett Bunn, Esq., has lost 175 chickens by this disease in less than three weeks.

The *Sentinel* says Mr. James Briggs, the postal card writist, has, we believe, reached the highest notch at last. He has succeeded in writing on a postal card, in a plain, legible hand, fourteen hundred and forty-one words.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Sunday School Excursions and Picnics.

The Sunday School Picnic at Union Ridge, in this county, was well attended and the children enjoyed the good things prepared for them. All present entered into the spirit of the occasion.

The Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday Schools will leave on the train for Greensboro to-day, accompanied by their friends. We wish them a good time generally.

An excursion in the interest of the Sabbath Schools of the Methodist Churches, at Greensboro and Company's Shops, to Salem and Winston, on Friday, 22nd inst.

The colored people at large of Greensboro will excurt to Salem and Winston on the 16th inst. The colored ministers of the churches will make addresses at the Depot.

SCHOOLS.—We are indebted to a friend for the following statement, showing the number of children and their attendance at school in this Township. We are sorry to see the attendance was not as it should be. Hope there will be some improvement this winter:

"According to the School census for 1872–73, Winston Township contains 471 white and 84 colored children between the ages of 6 and 21. District No. 1 (Winston) has 156; from this number 7 attended Free School, 78 private schools, and 71 no school. In District No. 2 (Salem) the total number of children is 247—27 attended Free School, 120 private schools, and 100 no school. District No. 3 (Cold Spring) total 68: 50 attended Free Schools, 3 private schools and 6 no school. Of the colored children, 44 attended public and 40 no school.

The Board of County Commissioners met on Monday of last week. The resignation of County Commissioner Henry Marshall was accepted and Eugene A. Conrad was elected to fill the vacancy. The selection of Mr. Conrad is a good one and gives a section of the county a representative on the board, to which it is justly entitled.

The Salem Bridge was ordered to be repaired.

The old dirt road to where it intersects with the old plank road was declared a public road, and from said intersection to Moses Stewart's was also declared a public road.

THE BEULAH BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, assembled at Red Bank Meeting-house on Friday last, Hon. John Kerr was cho en Moderator, and Rev. H. A. Brown, Clerk. The attendance was large and the proceedings were highly interesting and conducted in a business-like and fraternal manner. On Sunday last a very large concourse of people assembled and there was preaching in the meeting-house and in adjoining grove. Rev. Dr. Wingate, President of Wake Forest College, was present as well as other able divines of the Baptist Church. The Association adjourned on Monday last.

THE BEULAH BAPTIST ASSOCIATION AND THE BIBLE CAUSE.—A friend has kindly furnished us the following: The Rev. P. A. Strobel, District Superintendent of the American Bible Society for North Carolina, delivered an address in behalf of the Bible cause, before the above Association which was holding its sessions at Red Bank meeting-house in Forsyth county, on Monday last. The Hon. John Kerr Moderator of the Association, made a brief, but appropriate response to Mr. Strobel's address, extending to him a cordial welcome and assuring him of the sympathy of the Association with him in his work.—The following resolution, offered by the Rev. M. Fontain, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Reidsville, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That having heard the address of the Rev. P. A. Strobel, District Superintendent of the American Bible Society for North Carolina, in regard to the distribution of the Scriptures in this State, we hereby endorse his work and commend it to the support of our churches.

THE RAILROAD.—Trains leave here at 4.40 P. M., and arrive at 1.40, A. M.—making close connection with the trains at Greensboro.

C. B. Brooks, is depot agent.

Wm. Stockton has been appointed baggage master.

An express office will be opened here in a few days—A. V. Sullivan, agent.

Fare to Greensboro—first class, $1.30; second class, $1.00.

The Salem Hotel is doing well, and several rooms in private dwellings occupied by boarders. Wilmington is well represented in our town this summer.

☞ The traveling public can be accommodated at this hotel, as arrangements have been made for their comfort. Mr. Butner's "table" is famous all over the South, for excellent fare at all times.

REVIVAL AT PFAFFTOWN.—A revival of considerable extent has been going on at Pfafftown some 10 miles north-west of this place, under the ministration of Rev. James Jones, of the Christian Church. Twenty-two converts have been immersed up to Tuesday of last week.

No barrels or hogsheads are allowed to be rolled on the streets of Winston under a penalty of $1 for each offence.

The walls of Dr. Shaffner's new dwelling are going up rapidly. It will be one of the handsomest private residences in this place.

THE PIEDMONT SPRINGS.—There is a good crowd at these popular Springs, and the Mountains of Stokes are full of visitors from the neighboring counties of this State and Virginia. With our present Railroad facilities, we know of no more pleasant stopping places than Salem and Winston, and the mountainous regions of Stokes and Surry.

☞ Conveyances to the Springs and the Pilot Mountain can be had at any time in Salem by applying to Douthit & Co.

BROWN'S WAREHOUSE has become a "household word" among the tobacco growers in this section. The tallest prices, good accommodations, and every facility favorable to planters is offered by this popular house.

The prices obtained during the past season were always satisfactory and in many instances in advance of other markets. Mosely, the champion auctioneer, is still with Brown & Gorrell.

CANADA THISTLE.—We notice that this weed, almost exterminated a few years since, is again flourishing. If every person, on whose lot this pest exists, would eradicate it, its destruction could be accomplished easily.

Messrs. Fries' Factory is in operation day and night filling numerous orders for various markets.

Watermelons and peaches are plentiful in our market. The fruit is generally very fine.

The hotels in Winston are full and things are quite lively in both towns this summer.

All the Schools are now in full operation. The attendance is good.

COTTON.—We learn that a number of the farmers in the neighborhood of Pfafftown, in this county, are experimenting with cotton, they having patches of from one to four acres in that staple, which is looking well, considering the drought.

Mr. Robert Payne, a highly respectable and worthy citizen of Stokes county, died on the 30th of July, aged 86 years, 5 months and 17 days.

We see that PROCTER & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP is becoming very popular in our town, its quality we know is superior, and being nicely perfumed we are not surprised that consumers prefer it, and that it has a large sale. 3m.

Appointments of Rev. P. A. Strobel,

District Superintendent of American Bible Society for N. C.:

Germanton,	Friday,	August	15,	8 p. m.
Mount Airy,	Sunday,	"	17,	11 a. m,
Dobson,	Monday	"	18,	8 p. m.
Yadkinville,	Tuesday,	"	19,	8 "
Mocksville,	Thursday,	"	21,	8 "
Statesville,	Sunda	"	24,	
Taylorsville,	Tuesday,	"	26,	8 p. m.
Lenoir,	Thursday,	"	28,	8 "
Wilkesboro,	Sunday,	"	31,	
Sparta, Alleghany Co.	Tuesday,	September	2,	7½ p.m.
Jefferson,	Thursday,	"	5,	7½ "
Boone,	Friday,	"	6,	7½ "
Bakersville,	Sunday,	"	7,	11 a. m.
Burnsville,	Tuesday,	"	9,	7½ p.m.
Marshall,	Thursday,	"	11,	7½ "
Asheville,	Sunday,	"	14,	
Waynesville,	Tuesday,	"	16,	7½ p.m.
Webster,	Thursday,	"	18,	7½ "
Franklin,	Sunday,	"	21,	
Hayesville,	Tuesday,	"	23,	7½ p.m.
Murphy,	Thursday,	"	25,	7½ "
Brevard,	Wed'day,	October,	1,	7½ "
Hendersonville,	Friday,	"	3,	7 "
Rutherfordton,	Sunday,	"	7,	7 "
Marion,	Tuesday,	"	9,	7 "

DIED,

In Davidson County, on Thursday morning last, Mr. WILSON CLINARD, aged about 41 years. Mr. Clinard was a worthy member of the Baptist Church and a highly respected citizen.

In Bethania, on Sunday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH BUTNER, wife of Daniel Butner, aged about 77 years.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	70 a	Salt Liverpool	1 95 a 2 10
Wheat,	1 40 a 1.60	" American,	2 25
Flour,	3 80 a 4 00	Candles ada.	20 a 25
Meal,	2 a 2	Oils, Linseed,	0.00 a 1.25
Chop,	1¾ a 2	" Kerosene,	50 a 60
Bacon,	12 a 15	Sheetings, Fries' A.	12¼
Pork,	7 00 a 8.00	" " B.	12
Lard,	11 a 12	Yarn, Fries, per bun	1.60
Eggs,	12 a 15	Iron,	6 a 8
Molasses,	28 a 40	Nails,	7 a 8
Cheese Fac.	18 a 25	Hides, green,	7, Dry 15
" Mount.	15 a 00	Tallow,	10 a 12
Butter,	20 a 00	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Peas,	70 a 00	Clover Seed,	
Apples, green,	50 a 0.00	Home grown,	0.00 a 0.00
" dried,	4 a 8	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
Potatoes, sw.	00 a 00	Brick,	6.00 a 10.00
" irish,	50 a 00	Shingles,	
Coffee,	25 a 30	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.25
Sugar,	10 a 14	Hay, per cwt.	40 a 50
" crushed,	15 a 18	Rags,	3 a 4

Green Peaches 50 a 75.–dry, 15 a 18.

No change in the Winston Tobacco Markets.

Charlotte, August 11.—Bacon 12½ a 13 Flour, 4 25 a 4 65; Corn, 68 a 70; Oats, 45 a 50 Wheat, $ 1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00 Peas, 75 a 100: Lard, 12 a 13.

Fayetteville, August 7.—Bacon 12½ to 14 Flour, $6 00 a $7 00 Corn a $1 15 Oats, 000 80; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15 Whisky, $2 25; a $2 75; Brandy, $2 50. Salt, $1 75 a $1 85

Richmond, August 11.–Wheat, $125 a $1 50 Corn 73 a 74; Oats 46 a 00; Flour, superfine 7 25. a 7 50

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company.

Assets over $35,000,000 00

Surplus over liabilities $5,139,088,13

Ratio of Expenses to receipts only 7.53 per cent.
All policies non-forfeitable after second annual payment.
Dividend paid at end of first year.
The best Company, because it gives the MOST *safe* Insurance for the least money.

J. A. LINEBACK, *Agent.*
Salem, N. C. June 5, 1873.–23-3m.

Brown's Warehouse.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE continues to keep the lead for **High Prices and Big Averages.** We sold on the 1st of August a large quantity of Tobacco, and considering the *quality*, our average was the largest *ever* made in this market. We continue to have daily sales,—having large orders to fill. Our friends may always rely on getting the **HIGHEST MARKET PRICE** for Tobacco if sold in our house. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to return our sincere thanks to the Planters for the very liberal patronage shown us in the past, and hope by strict personal attention to business to merit a continuance of the same in the future.

BROWN & GORRELL,
Aug. 7–32. Proprietors.

Richmond & Danville Railroad,

(NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION.)

Transportation Department,
Company Shops, N. C., July 31, 1873.

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH
To Take Effect August 1st, 1873.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Salem,		4.40 P. M.
Kernersville	5.15 P. M.	5.30
Friendship,	6.05	6.10
New Garden,	6.27	6.29
Salem Junction,	6.47	6.48
Greensboro,	7.00 P. M.	

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		11.20 P. M
Salem Junction,	11.33 P. M.	11.34
New Garden,	11.52	11.54
Friendship,	12.11 A. M.	12.16
Kernersville,	12.51	1.05 A. M.
Salem,	1.40 A. M.	

W. H. GREEN,
Aug. 7–32. Master Transportation.

That Favorite Home Remedy,

PAIN-KILLER,

Has been before the public over THIRTY YEARS, and probably has a wider and bettter reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the PAIN-KILLER; but, while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally; while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all, that it is equally successful, whether used internally or externally. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such a wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction.

DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is a most effective remedy for pain, it is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskilful hands.

It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE; and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over thirty years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent Physicians commend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery, or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency, and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia. Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

We would caution the public against all imitations of our preparation, either in name or style of putting up. Aug. 7,–32.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

are extensively COUNTERFEITED. *Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of* Job Moses *on each package. All others are worthless imitations.* The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, and will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 16 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Cure COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 16 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S ANTISEPTIC PILLS.

Prepared by J. GALANCHER,
No. 314 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; Reluctance of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They cure when all otherremedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, securely sealed from all observation, on receipt of price. JOB MOSES, 16 CORTLANDT St., NEW YORK, Sole General Agent for America.

J. H. ZEVELY, *Agent,*
Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.

A Pair of Fine Mules FOR SALE.

ANY person wishing to purchase a pair of heavy dark bay mules, sixteen hands high, five years old, can be accommodated by addressing

P. H. POINDEXTER,
East Bend, Yadkin County, N. C. ju.31–4w

A Drive in Sugar.

15,000 **lbs. Standard Grades,** at prices far below any thing yet sold in this market, **since 1861,** at wholesale or retail.
Now is the time to buy your SUGAR.
Come and see
June 4th, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

A Good Six-Horse power STEAM ENGINE

FOR SALE, cheap for cash.
Apply o C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

A FEW APPLICATIONS MAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is seen and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and unsightly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggist and Fancy Stores. Depot, 69 Park Place, New York.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE

FOR SALE CHEAP.
May 1, 1873. Enquire at this office.

Mental Photograph Albums,
At the BOOK STORE.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!!

Magnificent display of

New Spring Goods

AT

Pfohl & Stockton's

IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

—:o:—

DRY GOODS

In great variety, comprising the latest styles of

DRESS GOODS.

Novelties In Notions.

SHOES and BOOTS of the most desirable make.
HATS,—the latest.
DRUGS of the purest and most genuine.
HARDWARE in abundance.
GROCERIES, the cheapest.
QUEESWARE, unsurpassed.

Our wholesale department is complete.
Call and examine our stock. Accommodating and polite salesmen. No trouble to show Goods.
Agents for Falls of Neuse paper mills. Sell their goods at Manufacturers's prices. ☞ Want all the Rags in the country. Every convenience for wagoners and their teams.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,
SUCCESSORS TO T. C. PFOHL.
May 1, 1873. **Established in 1831.**

1873. SPRING. 1873.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT BLICKENDERFER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

I invite particular attention to my new and beautiful line of

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS,
COTTON & LINEN GIMPS & FRINGES,
EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, &c.

SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

HARVEY & JONES,

GENERAL WHOLESALE

GROCERS AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

COMMERCIAL BLOCK,
Corner of Carey and 13th Streets,
RICHMOND, VA.
July 17, 1873. 29–12m

JOHN C. DAY,
OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH
THOS. D. TOY & CO.,
Successors to KING & TOY,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 144 Main Street,
NORFOLK, VA.
July 17,–29-6m.

NUMEROUS TESTS HAVE PROVED
N. F. Burnham's New Turbine
Water Wheel
To be the Best Ever Invented.
Pamphlet Free. Address, York, Pa.

WATER WHEEL

J. M. MCCORKLE. WM. H. BAILEY.
McCORKLE & BAILEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors,
SALISBURY, N. C.,

Practice in Rowan, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Davie, Davidson, Forsyth, Iredell, Yadkin, Stanly and Montgomery, and in the Federal and Supreme Courts.
John W. Manney, Esq., Special Partner.
July 3, 1873.–27-1m.

LIVERY STABLE!

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that their **Livery and Sale Stable,** Salem, N. C., is in full operation, and supplied with good horses and vehicles for hire. Parties arriving by Railroad sent to any point at low rates.
Horses bought and sold and taken on Livery.
DOUTHIT & CO.
☞ Office at the Store of R. A. Wommack & Co.
July 24, 1873. 30–3m

NOTES and ACCOUNTS TO BE SOLD.

On the 16th day of AUGUST next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., I will sell at the Court-house door in Winston, all the Notes, Accounts and choses in action of the estates of E. A. Vogler and Vogler & Co.
I will also, at the same time, sell the balance of a stock of Jewelry, Silver Ware, all of which is new, and some very desirable.
H. W FRIES, Assignee.
July 21, 1873. 30–3w

THE

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

H. FRIES, Established 1847.
PATTERSON & CO., " 1867.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Buyers of Grain and other Country Produce.

PATTERSON & CO., beg leave to thank the public for a liberal patronage, and to announce the opening of a well selected and well bought purchase of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

It is our purpose to make a specialty of *every* department of goods, which we keep in stock We will offer nothing but *good articles* at *low prices.*

Customers shall uniformly be waited on with promptness and courtesy, and shall receive "One Hundred Cents worth of Goods for One Dollar."

The rule of the House has been and shall be "The strictest integrity and impartiality in all dealings."

After the completion of the Railroad, our **WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT** will be largely increased. Our facilities for purchasing in quantity are not surpassed by any house in this section of the State.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit us and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 8, 1873.

SPRING, 1873.

J. L. FULKERSON

IS OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE

NewestStyles of Ladies' Dress Goods,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

"AT PRICES CHEAPER THAN EVER."

The assortment is not surpassed by any house in this section of country.

☞ Something NEW is added every week. ☜

KID GLOVES,

ALEXANDER'S and JOUVIN'S New Shades" for Ladie's and Gentlemen.
J. L. FULKERSON.

FANCY STRIPED CHALLI SHAWLS,
BLACK LACE POINTS, $7 00 to $25 00

Salem, N. C., March 20, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

GO TO WOMMACK'S

IF YOU WANT

GOOD BARGAINS!

THEY'VE GOT THEIR

NEW GOODS,

AND LOTS OF THE

AND WILL SELL THEM CHEAP.

☞ They will give you the highest market price for your Produce Corn, Wheat, Peas, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., May 8, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Proprietors. O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer.

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEREST THE DEPOT and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

March. LASH & HAIRSTON

Has been before the American public OVER THIRTY years. It has never yet failed to give perfect satisfaction, and has justly been styled the panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, &c., &c., for Man and Beast. No family should be a single day without this Liniment. The money refunded unless the Liniment is as represented. Be sure and get the genuine MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores, at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per Bottle. Notice style, size of bottle, &c.

Poetry.

A Tiny Little Sin.

He kissed me, and I knew 'twas wrong,
For he was neither kith nor kin;
Need one do penance very long
For such a tiny little sin.

He pressed my hand—that wasn't right.
Why will men have such wicked ways?
He held it for a minute—quite—
Within it there were days and days.

There's mischief in the Moon, I know;
I'm positive I saw her wink
When I requested him to go;
I meant it, too—I *almost* think.

But after all, I'm not to blame;
He took the kiss; I do think men
Are quite without a sense of shame—
I wonder when he'll come again.

Humorous.

Cousin Sallie Dillard.

A Laughable Trial Scene.

[As the youthful portion of our readers may never have seen this humorous article we republish it.]

"Cousin Sallie Dillard" was written by Hamilton C. Jones, of North Carolina, nearly half a century ago. It purports to be a report of a witness in a case before one of the courts of this State, and is as follows:

A beardless disciple of Themis rises and thus addresses the court:

"May it please your worship, and you, gentlemen of the jury, since it has been my fortune (good or bad, I will not say) to exercise in legal disquisition, it has never been[fallen] me to be obliged to prosecute so dar'fully marked an assault. A more wilful, violent and dangerous battery, and finally a more diabolical breach of the peace, has seldom ever happened in a civilized country, and I dare say it has seldom been man's duty to pass upon one so shocking to benevolent feelings as this which took place at Captain Rice's in this county; but you will hear from the witnesses.

The witnesses being sworn, two or three were examined and deposed. One said that he heard the noise, but did not see the fight; another that he saw the row, but did not know who struck first; another that he was very drunk, and could not say anything about the skrimmage.

Lawyer Chops—"I am sorry, gentlemen, to have occupied your time with the the stupidity of the witnesses examined. It arises, gentlemen, altogether from a misapprehension on my part. Had I known as I do, that I had a witness who was acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and who was able to make himself understood to the court and jury, I should not have trespassed so long on your patience. Come forward, Mr. Harris, and be sworn."

So forward comes the witness—a fat, chuffy old man, a "leetle" corned, and took his oath with an air.

Chops—"Harris, we wish you to tell us about the riot that happened the other day at Captain Rice's, and as a good deal of time has already been wasted in circumlocution, we wish you to be compendious, at the same time as explicit as possible."

Harris—"Adzacktly." (Giving the lawyer a knowing wink, at the same time clearing his throat.) "Captain Rice he gin a treat, and Cousin Sallie Dillard she came over to my house an' axed me of my wife she moutn't go? I told Cousin Sallie Dillard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had a touch of rheumatiz in her hip, and the big swamp was up in the road, thar bein' been a great deal of rain lately; but, however, as it was she, Cousin Sallie Dillard, I said my wife she mout go. Cousin Sallie Dillard then axed me if Mose he moutn't go. I told Cousin Sallie Dillard that he was the foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass; but, however, as it was she, Cousin Sallie Dillard, Mose, he might go."

Chops—"In the name of common sense, Mr. Harris, what do you mean by this rigamarole?"

Witness—"Captain Rice he gin a treat, and Cousin Sallie Dillard she came over to my house and axed me if my wife she mouth't go. And I told Cousin Sallie Dillard——"

Chops—"Stop if you please; we don't want to hear about Cousin Sallie Dillard or your wife; tell us about the fight at Rice's."

Witness—"[illegible] you'll let me."

Chops—"[illegible]"

Witness—"[illegible] Rice he gin a treat, and Cousin Sallie Dillard, she came over to my house, and axed me if my wife she moutn't go——"

Chops—"Here it is again. Witness, please to stop."

Witness—"Well, sir, what do you want?"

Chops—"We want to know about the fight, and you must not proceed in this impertinent story. Do you know anything about the matter before the court?"

Witness—"To be sure I do."

Chops—"Well, go on, then, and tell it, and nothing else."

Witness—"Well, Captain Rice he gin a treat——"

Chops—"This is intolerable. May it please the court, I move that the witness be committed for contempt. He seems to be trifling with the court."

Court—"Witness, you are before a court of justice, and unless you behave youself in a more becoming manner, you will be sent to jail; so begin and tell us what you know about the fight at Rice's."

Witness—"Well, gentleman, Captain Rice he gin a treat, and Cousin Sallie Dillard——"

Court, (after deliberating)—"Mr. Attorney, the court is of the opinion that we may save time by letting the witness go on in his own way. Proceed, Mr. Harris, with your story, but stick to the subject."

Witness—"Yes, gentlemen. Well, Captain Rice he gin a treat, and Cousin Sallie Dillard she come over to our house and axed me if my wife she mouth't go. I told Cousin Sallie Dillard that my wife she was poorly, being as how she had the rheumatiz in the hip, and the big swamp was up. However, as it was she, she mout go. Well, Cousin Sallie Dillard then asked me if Mose he moutn't go. I told Cousin Sallie Dillard as how Mose was the foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in grass, but howsoever, as it was she, Cousin Sallie Dillard, he mout go. So they goes on together, Mose, my wife, and Cousin Sallie Dillard, and they came to the swamp, and it was up, as I was telling you, but bein' as how there was a big log across the swamp, Cousin Sallie Dillard and Mose, like genteel folks, they walked the log, but my wife, like a darned fool, hoisted her coats, and waded through."

Chops—"Heavens and earth! this is too bad; but go on."

Witness—"*Well, that's all I know about the fight.*"

Agricultural.

Maxims for the Farmer.

1. Only good farming pays. He who sows or plants without reasonable assurance of good crops annually had better earn wages of some capable neighbor, than work for so poor a paymaster as he is certain to prove himself.

2. The good farmer is proved by the steady appreciation of his crops. Any one may reap an abundant harvest from a fertile virgin soil; the good farmer alone grows good crops at first, and better and better ever afterward.

3. It is far easier to maintain the productive capacity of a farm than to restore it. To exhaust its fecundity, and then attempt its restoration by buying costly commercial fertilizers, is wasteful and irrational.

4. The good farmer sells mainly such products as are least exhaustive. Necessity may constrain him for the first year or two to sell grain or even hay; but he will soon send off his supplies in the form of cotton, or wool, or meat, or butter and cheese, or something else that returns to the soil nearly all that is taken from it. A bank account daily drawn upon, while nothing is deposited to its credit, must soon respond, "no funds." So with a farm similarly treated.

5. Rotation is at least negative fertilization. It may not positively enrich a farm; it will at least retard and postpone its impoverishment. He who grows wheat after wheat, corn after corn, for twenty years, will need to emigrate before the term is fulfilled. The same farm cannot support (or endure) him longer than that. All our great wheat growing sections of fifty years ago are wheat-growing no longer, while England grows large crops thereof on the very fields that fed the armies of the Saxon Harold and William the Conqueror. Rotation preserved these, as the lack of it ruined those.

Tests Upon Tobacco Leaves.

The recently published report of the State chemist of Connecticut presents some interesting statements of the results of tests upon tobacco leaves. The Hartford *Post* summarizes thus:

"The most highly valued leaf in New England is the thin, tough, elastic leaf, which burns readily to ashes. Those leaves that contain the most carbonate of potash in their ashes burn the most freely and suitably. In some combinations potash does not favor the burning, and Schlesing, the tobacco manufacturer, is enabled to improve the flavor and burning quality by artificially impregnating the leaf with acetate, citrate, or tartrate of potash, applying the latter in solution and then drying. Chlorine injures the tobacco, as does also nitric acid. Sulphuric acid, united with potash, soda or lime, favors the burning of tobacco. The best tobacco is produced on well-drained, warm sandy lands. The chemist understands that heavy manuring increases the crop generally at the expense of quality as regards texture.

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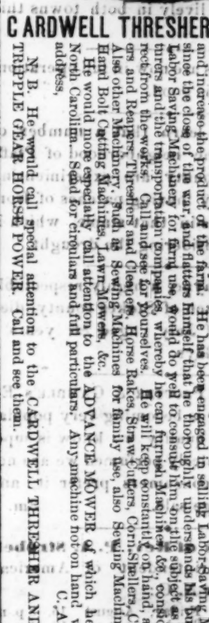

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Under the above title I propose to publish first in newspaper, and subsequently in book form a series of articles giving the war record of North Carolina from the election of Lincoln in Nov. 1860, to the close of the war between the States in May, 1865.—My plan embraces three distinct features:
1st. Accounts of each skirmish and battle on the soil or upon the waters of North Carolina.
2nd. Accounts of every battle fought during the war on the soil of every State in which any of the troops of North Carolina took part—especial care being taken to show what these troops did and suffered in each of those battles, and what glory and renown our officers and men fairly won.
3rd. A full and complete roll of honor for all time. An explanation of the third division of the proposed plan will be submitted at a later day.
That I may successfully accomplish this arduous but pleasing self-imposed task, I invoke the aid of all my brother soldiers and ask them to furnish me material which can be arranged and digested so as to form a complete record of the heroic deeds of the sons of North Carolina, upon the battle-fields of the Confederacy; and especially do I ask all who can write to furnish me details of every battle in which they participated, and the part borne by their immediate commands.
The time may not have come to write this portion of North Carolina's History; but it has come to collect and arrange it for the use of the future historian. The living actors will soon pass away, and much valuable information, unless gathered now, will be lost forever. Hence, after mature reflection for several years, for those of us who are competent to undertake the task, I have determined to devote the remaining years of my life to this labor of love. I yield to none in love for my native State, or in admiration for the gallant men who have added imperishable glory upon her.
I prefer to give these accounts first in newspaper form, in order that omissions and errors if any occur, may be pointed out and corrected before the work shall pass into the more enduring form, which it will assume should it prove what I desire to make it, a valuable acquisition to the war record of the South.
Several of the prominent actors in the war have already promised their co-operation and the valuable aid of their pens to lessen my labors and to make the work complete, and I hope to enlist an army of valuable co-laborers in the good cause as did North Carolina enlist her sons to fight the battles of the "Lost Cause."
Officers of other States who have commanded North Carolina troops are respectfully asked to give me all the information in their possession relative to the conduct and bearing of those troops.
In endeavoring to do justice to the soldiers of my native State, I certainly shall most carefully abstain from doing injustice to those from any other.
My brethren of the press will confer a favor by giving the whole or such part of this prospectus as they may deem proper, one or more insertions, calling attention thereto.
Address "Our living and our Dead," Newbern, N. C.
The first number will be issued about the 10th of June. Subscription price $2 per year in advance.
STEPHEN D. POOL,
late Colonel 10th Regiment, N. C. S. T.
Newbern, N. C., May 20, 1873.

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TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,
Dec. 5, 1872 at CROSLAND'S.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.
FOR THE WHISKERS.
As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*, which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.
Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N. H.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required in every family as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is the most reliable and far more effectual remedy that any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends; and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. Hence it is the universal favorite of the afflicted, and is destined to be so, as long as it can be had and mankind suffer from the ills of which it cures. But few of the following complaints, but such cases are known in every neighborhood, and we think it best to publish them. Adapted to all ages and constitutions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their wonderful power over the various diseases and derangements of the human system, their safety and their mildness when compared with other purgatives, are facts which every one should know, and which are here attested beyond a doubt.
They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular actions to health, and, by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first cause of disease.
Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice and Liver Complaints, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.
For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For Dysentery or Diarrhœa, in its mild forms, but one pill dose is generally required.
For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system in relation to these complaints.
For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings, they should be taken in large and frequent doses, to produce the effect of a drastic purge.
For Suppression, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.
As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.
An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

ENGINE WANTED!
I wish to purchase a good second hand 12 or 15 horse power Engine and Boiler. Parties having an Engine and Boiler, as above, for sale will please inform me as to price and condition of same.
C. A. HEGE.
May 15, 1873-20-1m. Salem, N. C.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES
FOR SALE
ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.